poaching infrastructure and extension of Kaziranga Park area.

(v) Cooperation of police, BSF DRI and Army is also taken as and when required, in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.

(vi) India is a member of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna-(CITES) and abides by the regulations of international trade in on dangered Species of animals and articles made thereof under the provisions of the Convention.

(vii) Wtih the view to providing alternative home for Rhinos and also to rehabilitating them in their erstwhile habitat, scheme for 'Rehabilitation of Rhinos' has been started in Dudhwar National Park in Uttar Pradesh;

(viii) National Action Plan for Conservation of Rhino in India has been prepared and efforts are being made to seek international assistance.

वाह और सागर सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान किया जाना

1079. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई वाह और सागर सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(घ) क्या गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान सरकार को इस संबंध में संसद सदस्यों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) से (ग) संजय सागर (वाह) सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 और पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से गुण-दोषों के आधार पर अस्वीकृत किया गया है । इस प्रस्ताव की विस्तृत जांच करने के पश्चात् पर्यावरण पर इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभाव और पर्याप्त पुनर्वास के बिना अनेक लोगों में विस्थापन के कारण इसे अस्वीकृत किया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये संसद सदस्यों से पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं । इन पत्रों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार से इस प्रस्ताव के पुनर्विचार के लिये कतिपय ब्यौरे भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है । ये ब्यौरे अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

Dabhol Power Project

1080. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the environmentalists, at a public hearing of controversial Dabhol Power Project in Bombay, have asked Government to increase the safety zone of the project in the light of the disaster in Egypt recently killing over 400 people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The NGOs had stated that the exclusion zone of 750 metres proposed by the project proponent is inadequate, apprehending the safety of the people in the adjoining area in the event of an accident.

(b) Project proponent has been asked to amplify their EIA Report and Disaster Management Plan and not to finalise the design and material of the LNG storage facilities as well as the layout and proposed exclusion zone until the related issues are examined and approved by the Ministry.

Visit of Australian team to New Delhi on waste disposal

1081. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Australian Team visited New Delhi in October this year to discuss and sign an agreement on waste disposal;

(b) if so, whether the team had to go back, without signing any agreement, for the Government's stand not to import any waste till it tabulate the waste generated locally; and

(c) whether any policy on import and use of waste has been evolved, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) An Australian team visited the Ministry of Environment and Forests in October this year to discuss the issues of import of hazardous wastes destined for recycling and recovery and not on disposal in India. No agreement was scheduled to be signed, and so none was signed. The discussions were mainly on the present hazardous waste regulations of both the countries and the implications of Decision II|12 of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. According to this decision all transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from OECD to non-OECD States destined for final disposal is prohibited with immediate effect and those destined for recycling or recovery operations are to be phased out and prohibited from 31 December, 1997, Both India and Australia are parties to the Basel Convention.

(c) The Government of India have notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which provides for regulating the generation, collection, storage, transport, treatment, disposal and import of hazardous wastes. According to Rule 11 of these rules import of hazardous wastes from any country to India is not permitted for dumping and disposal. However, import of such wastes may be allowed for processing or reuse as raw materials, after examining each case on merit. Any import of hazardous wastes would come under the purview of these regulations.